REGISTERED No. 1—1074

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,106.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion,	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three l.	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

From the 1st January 1875 the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 Months, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 6th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

	January 1875.		February 1875
Leaves Bombay	30	Leaves Colombo	8
„ Ratnagherce	31	„ Galle	9
„ Vingorla	31	„ Negombo	12
„ Carwar	Feb. 1	„ Madras	14
„ Mangalore	2	„ Coconada	16
„ Cannanore	3	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Calingapatam	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Cochin	5	„ False Point	19
„ Alleppy	6	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
„ Tuticorin	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which meet regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAROMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on Friday, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

	January 1875.		February 1875.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussreh	17
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 2	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur	3	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	5	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Linga	9	„ Muscat	28
„ Bushire	11	„ Guadur	March. 2
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee	5
Arrive Bussreh	14	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,067 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hendrson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Fead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undermentioned Ports :—

Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jeytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa Panjim, Carwar.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 29, in the house of BOWJEE OOKCHUND DAIRAJ, opposite to Manockchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jeytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa Panjim, Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4.	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	40	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company, have large, First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Sim, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA has opposite Apollo Bunder, and standing Passengers can have their cabins for inspection and accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fns.	
THIBET ..... C. H. Eastly	2993	400	1st	Southampton.
H NDOSTAN ..N. Rosbell	3113	600	8th	Suez, &c.
TANJORE ..... E. J. Baker...	2245	400	15th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI..... G. F. Cates..	2421	370	22d	Suez, &c.

Marcs.

AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600	1st	Southampton.
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampto
TEHERAN ....A. H. Johnson.	2989	400	22d	Suez, &c.
SURAT ..... G. C. Burne ...	3112	530	29th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,631 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Tossock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship PELAYO, 1,209 Tons, Nett, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
Do. to Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,92 Tons prem. Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ do.	£30
1st „ Suez	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE OFFER.

A large and well-assorted Library belonging to a Parsee Gentleman, consisting of works of almost all Writers in all departments of Belle Lettres. The collection will be found a very choice one and admirably adapted for the purposes of founding a new Library by some Philanthropic Gentleman. A Manuscript Catalogue can be seen at the Room of the Undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following undermentioned Goods, viz :—

1 Case of Bedford Cords.
1 „ of all Wool Assorted Coating.
1 „ of do. Assorted Serge.
1 „ of do. Superfine Cloth.
1 „ of do. Assorted Shawls.
2 „ of do. Cashmere Coatings.
1 „ of do. Fl-nnels.
1 „ Gentlemen's stats.
1 „ Lavender.
2 „ Scent Bottles.

The above Goods are all well suited to the present cold season, and will be sold off to the highest bidder to close an account.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERT AT SATTAD OR DONGREE COLEE STREET.

Messrs BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 29th day of January 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kissope Singia, Thanker Colee and Mankoobaee, widow of the late Singia Mawa, the mortgagors :—

All that piece or parcel of Government and fazendaree land or ground of which Ezendaree p-rtion Jeewajee Manockjee is familiar with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built thereon, situate, lying and being in Old Town at Sattad or Dongree Colee street, on the north side of Bhundarwada Street, in the sub-d strict of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage and the house of Dhakkia Kowada, on the west by the house of Dhurma Cumlia, on the north by the sweepers' passage or gully and the house of Thermoo Jasoo, and on the south by Bhundarwada Street, and which premises are assessed under No. 127, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 892 and 892.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Vendors' Solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gunder.....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Gunder.....*Defendant.*

Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under the directions received from L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) commencing at Managon, on Wednesday, the 3rd, and Thursday, the 4th days of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable properties situate respectively at Managon, and Purshotum Chimajee's Street within the Fort.

(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Managon, containing 4603 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Fakaddy Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 3, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Sembora de Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Managon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing 5017 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the old No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Managon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 7007 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ramjee Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsedjee Gunder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Managon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2530 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chinar Ramjee Street, on the nor h by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Managon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Sembora de Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Sembora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Freemdary Land with the three dwelling houses and buil in s standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawajee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 33, 10 and 11, containing by admeasurement 700 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawajee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Doosabhoy on the north by the propert- of Nawajee Eduljee Binnay, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the property of Limjee Doosabhoy.

N. B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Bowdoir Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, best Plated ware, handsome Crockery and rich cut Glassware, a Victorese C oking Stove with Copper Boiler complete, a Brougham with a hammoth Fast-trotting Horse, Harness, &c., &c., at Mahaluxmee, Breach Candy.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and hands me household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, cooking stove with copper boiler, carriage and horse, &c., the property of J. F. Hob on, Esq.

The Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WITHALWADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Accaulbai widow, on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gunputrow Pandoorung.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Khatarwady lane, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 393 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed by the Assessment under No. 26, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the public passage, called the Khatarwady lane, on the west by the house and compound of Thacker Luckmidass Viswram, on the north by the house of Wittoba Pandoorungjee, on the south by the house of Bapoo Bhut Bajoo Bhut.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

R. G.—2 bales Yellow Twist, No. 20.
6 „ Imperial Red Twist, No. 20.
8 „ do. No. 20.
4 Cases Turkey Red Cambric 50 by 24 yards.
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ Grey Jaconets.

On account of the concerned.

477 AA } 418/419—2 Cases damaged orsdue 500lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1875

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

WITH BOMBAY ENGAGEMENTS,

Bay Arab Galloway.....	"The Chorah"	Plater.
Grey Arab Horse	"Guiding Star"	Maidens.
Chesnut Arab Pony.....	"Spirit of Air"	

ALSO

A light four-wheeled Dog Cart.

Apply to Major "G.,"

Sholapore.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ZEALOT, Captain Bear, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Jetty, Bombay.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,

Agents for Captain Best s.s. Zealot.

Bombay, 27th January 1875.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on the undermentioned dates for the following :—

Oil Cocoanut, &c., at Poona, Kurrachee, Mhow an l Belgaum on the 2nd, 4th, 8th and 15th February 1875.

Sugar, Coffee and Tea at Aurangabad, on the 2nd Feb. 1875.

For Ration Double	Hamaulds (supply of Carts, Coolies, &c.	4th February 1875.
	Bread, &c.	9th do.
	Barley, Grain, Wheat, &c.	11th do.
	Boat Contract.	8th do.

Forms and any other information can be had on application to the Officer in charge of the supply branch of the Commissariat Office.

S.S. HISTORIAN, FROM CALCUTTA. —CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the arrival of this Steamer, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature, and to send off Boats forthwith to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand. All Cargo not discharged within one week from date of arrival will be landed by the steamer at the Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo left alee will not be liable for the condition of any package after it leaves the steamer's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,

Bombay, 27th January, 1875. Agents for Captain.

NOTICE.—Under arrangements with the Port Trust, Messrs. PILCHER, BYRAMJEE and Co. are prepared on and after the 1st February next, to receive at and to forward from be Port Trust sidings, Carnac and Mazjid bunders, all Goods conveyed, or for conveyance, by the G. I. P. Railway Company, at the following rates and conditions :—

FOR GOODS DESPATCHED FROM PORT TRUST SIDINGS.

1—Machinery of all kinds, two annas per ton, with an extra charge of two annas per ton for all such Machinery as may be landed on the wharves of the Elphinstone Estate.

2—Iron Light of all descriptions, one anna per ton, with an extra charge of half a anna per ton, for all such iron as may be landed on the wharves of the Elphinstone Estate.

3—General Goods, Coal and Salt, one anna per ton.

FOR GOODS CONSIGNED TO PORT TRUST SIDINGS.

4. Firewood per waggon, one rupee, and four annas per waggon, subject to wharfage of two annas per waggon per day, if not removed from the sidings eight days after arrival.

5. Rubble and Boulders, one rupee and four annas per waggon, subject to wharfage of two annas per waggon per day, if not removed from the sidings eight days after arrival.

6. General Goods, grain and Seed, delivered inside the Port Trust premises, annas eight per ton, including cartage.

7. General Goods, grain and Seed delivered outside the Port Trust premises, annas nine per ton, including cartage.

8. Full-pressed Cotton delivered outside the Port Trust premises (including Godaba), fourteen annas per ton, including cartage.

9. Consignees making their own arrangements for carting and accepting delivery at the sidings will have to pay annas four per ton for the use of the sidings.

PILCHER, BYRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that from and after the 1st proximo, an EXTRA CHARGE of 4 annas per case will be added to our Prices of WINES and SPIRITS, as well as to those of Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s brands, in consequence of enhancement of Town Dues since the 1st instant, of which our London friends were ignorant when fixing their reduced quotations for 1875.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, Jan. 27, 1875.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. P. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Bedham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAPTY BROTHERS have REMOVED to more commodious Premises, opposite the OLD SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Fort.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MALABAR HILL, FROM THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1875.

A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esquire, containing three sets of complete Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, &c., and Gas laid on.

Also, a Furnished HOUSE at Malabar Hill TO BE LET up to the end of February 1875. For full particulars, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The SALE of the Derelict Vessel, "COUNTY OF PERTH," which was to take place at Pondicherry on the 12th February 1875, has been POSTPONED until further order.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.

London, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE STEWART FORBES, son of our senior, Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, and Mr. JAMES STEVEN, brother of our Mr. William Steven, are admitted PARTNERS in our firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.

London, 1st January 1875.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 5 P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th January 1875.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 20th January 1875.

The following revised Notice is published for general information in supersession of that published under date the 20th April 1874, which is hereby cancelled :—

Notice is hereby given, that a DIOPTRIC FIXED LIGHT of the fourth order has been placed, and is now shown at the Port of Mandvee in the entrance to the Gut of Cutch.

The above Light stands at the south-west corner of the Town of Mandvee ; it has an elevation of 127 feet above sea level ; it is visible in clear weather at a distance of 17 to 18 miles ; its illuminating are is 180°, and it is visible from seaward at all points.

Latitude ..... 22 deg. 50 sec. N.
Longitude ..... 69 deg. 21 sec. E.

J. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

MORATUWA BRANCH.

The Government invites TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RAILWAY from Colombo to Moratuwa, 11½ miles in length. The Government will provide the Rails and Sleepers.

Plans and specification can be seen and all necessary information obtained at the Engineer's office, Maradana, Colombo.

Sealed Tenders (marked tender for the Moratuwa Branch Railway) to be delivered at this office on 1st March next.

The Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By His Excellency's command.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th January 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS CONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to perform the delivery service for Goods brought, by this Railway, into Bombay or Byculla.

2 Consignees must therefore make their own arrangements to take delivery at the stations and sidings ; and a wharfage charge of Four annas per maund per day or part of a day, will be made if the Goods are not removed within 24 hours after arrival.

3. The Terminal and Cartage charges that are now levied for Bombay and Byculla will not be made after the end of this month ; but in lieu thereof, the following Terminal charges will, on and after the 1st of February next, until further notice, be added to the advertised Mileage rates and upcountry Terminals for all Goods consigned to or despatched from the stations or sidings used by the Company, from time to time, in Bombay or at Byculla, viz :—

Cotton	Rs. 2 7 1	per ton.
Firewood	„ 1 11 0	„
Grass (green) and Hay	„ 0 11 0	„
Grain	„ 1 4 3	„
Coal	„ 0 13 6	„
Salt	„ 1 11 0	„
Special Class Goods	„ 1 6 3	„
First Class Goods	„ 2 10 6	„
Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Class Goods	„ 1 2 0	„

For all Goods which the Company do not undertake either to load or unload, except those that are specially mentioned above.

The charge for all Goods which are carried at special rates, in which it is announced that the delivery service in Bombay or at Byculla, is included, will be reduced by Eleven Annas and Six Pies per Ton.

4. The up-country Terminal upon Cotton will, from the same date until further notice, be fixed at Twelve Annas and Five Pies per Ton, which amount will be added to the Bombay Terminal charge quoted above and the advertised Mileage rates.

5. The work of loading or unloading will still be performed by the Company for all Goods upon which the charges include those services.

6. Goods will be received at up-country stations for conveyance to Bombay, either Bees Bunder, or the Port Trust Sidings (Carnac Bunder) and Byculla ; and Goods will be received at each of those places for despatch by rail to up-country stations. But Cotton will not be consigned to Byculla ; and Grain and Seeds will not be consigned to, or from Byculla in quantities of more than one ton.

Goods of all kinds received at or brought by rail into the Port Trust Sidings (Carnac Bunder) will, however, be subject to the payment to Messrs. Pilcher, Byramjee and Co., of such charges in addition to those of the Railway Company, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

7. Parcels will not be collected by the Company in Bombay or Byculla.

But the Company will continue to deliver parcels, as may be required, in Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba, at the charge now made, of Two Pies per Seer, added to the charge for conveyance by the Railway.

Parcels will not be despatched to or forwarded from Carnac Bunder.

8. All previous notices will be cancelled and withdrawn after the end of the present month.

9. It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made to send Cotton by rail direct to Colaba, of which due notice will be given.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1875.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 „ „ 3,000		6 „ „ 75	
7 „ „ 1,000		10 „ „ 50	
4 „ „ 500		11 „ „ 40	
4 „ „ 250		11 „ „ 30	
4 „ „ 200		14 „ „ 20	
1 „ „ 150		20 „ „ 10	

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at All-habad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

BOMBAY YACHT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH JANUARY 1875.

WITH comparatively full receipts at the American ports yesterday, the Liverpool Cotton Market was very dull, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales, and prices to arrive were as a rule 1/16d. per lb. easier. This morning, however, lighter receipts have again imparted a steadier feeling to the market. The probable sales are estimated at 15,000 bales and futures in New York are ¼ to ½ cent per lb. higher. The American figures are now as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Four days' receipts	36,000	88,000	60,000
„ Exports to U. K.	17,000	27,000	27,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,451,000	2,476,000	2,196,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	924,000	892,000	804,000

Up to date the American receipts are 25,000 bales less than last year, and with a continuance of the same scale for another month anything over a four-million crop would be improbable. The whole course of the market, however, hangs on the receipts. With only four millions there is room for a further advance in prices, but with a larger crop we are already high enough.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet with a tendency in favor of buyers, quotations being unchanged, but this was of course due to the dulness in Liverpool, and today's recovery in the staple will probably have induced a corresponding improvement in Goods.

MONEY in London seems decidedly easier, the rate of discount in the open market, notwithstanding a withdrawal £246,000 from the Bank yesterday for South America, being quoted at 3 per cent. Read in conjunction with Consols having recovered to 92⅞ today, this seems to indicate a reduction in the Bank rate tomorrow, and to all appearance we are likely to see a continance of cheap money. Last year the Bank of England minimum was reduced to 3½ per cent. on 15th January and continued at that until 23rd April ; in 1873 the same rate ruled from 30th January to 20th March ; in 1872 the rate stood at 3 per cent up to 27th March ; and in 1871 at 2½ per cent. up to 23rd February.

French Rentes this morning have advanced to 100¼. Bar Silver is unchanged at 57 5/8d per oz

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very weak with a decline at the close of quite 1/16d. per rupee. The tendency has been towards lower rates for some days past, and to day on Calcutta advices coming lower, rates could not be supported. There are still comparatively few bills offering, and so long as that continues to be the case, we must look for easier figures, every other influence being unquestionably in favour of a decline. A very general impression prevails that the next allotment of Council drafts will be at 1s. 10d., but be that as it may, there can be little doubt that the Exchange Banks here are provided with funds more than equal to present requirements. Most of them are open to advance on the security of Government Paper at 4 per cent., a very sure indication of their position, and the fact of the Bank of Bombay's nominal minimum being maintained at 6 per cent. has, therefore, very little weight. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 10 3/16d.....	per rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 10¾d.			
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 10 15/32d.			
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 10¾d.			

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business having been done. For 60 days' sight Bills the nominal quotation is 7/8 to 1 per cent. discount, but there are very few sellers. GOVERNMENT PAPER is in better demand :—Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours and half Rs. 103½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 108½ to Rs. 109—buyers but no sellers.

The SHARE MARKET as a rule is very dull, with declining prices. For Bank of Bombays there has been some enquiry at an improvement of 1½ per cent., but everything else is out of favour at the moment. Spinning Shares are particularly dull, and our quotations show a further fall of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share.

COTTON this morning was quiet at a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but sellers showed little disposition to do business at the lower level, and buyers in the face of Liverpool advices were, therefore, only able to operate sparingly. Ginned Broach full-pressed February delivery done at Rs. 220, G. F. Ognra at Rs. 185, and Dhollera half-pressed April delivery at Rs. 176 per candy. Receipts are steadily increasing the past four days, having given us 18,368 bales.

FREIGHTS have been more active at the lower rates current. For immediate shipment by Canal £2 3 9 has been done in quantity, and up to 5th February £2 5. Forward shipment may be quoted at £2-10. Sailing ships are unchanged at £1-18 9 to £2-5 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are very firm, holders as a rule asking an advance of one anna per piece. Buyers are slow to pay the advance, but should the home advices continue strong we can scarcely fail to see higher rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi value pah.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	7½ pct.	Agra Bank.....	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	20 pct.	Do of Bombay New ..	720
6,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras.....	1,180
30,000	25	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,00	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	155	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

190	5,000	2,85	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,10	50 do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee.....	775
100	90	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	6.0
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,200
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
800	50	all	6 p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	520
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	50	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,0.0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	565
4.0	1,50	all	7½ p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
250	400	all	...	Comada Press Co.....	560
800	1,88	all	175 p.c.	Dolaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	37	all	Nil	Dudlers P. & G. Co.	270
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1 00
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,800
200	2,000	1,50	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	3
200	1,0.1	all	100 p.c.	Fromel Press Co	435
1150	...	1,00	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
3125	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	431
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co.,Ld	1,750
120	...	1,50	100 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.,.	1,500
2 0	1,300	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,900
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	425
1007	1,700	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co, Limited....	825
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	1.25

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	2,500	all	200 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,150
300	2,000	570	...	Bhownagur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,255
1,600	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills.....	210
900	1,000	750	...	Calaba Spinning	1,040
2,800	2,0.0	all	100 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning.....	1,200
1,800	1,25	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,195
1,800	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,215
710	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,355
.....	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,175
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,625
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,315
1,000	1,000	all	27½ p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,340
4,000	400	all	65 p.c.	Oriental	800
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning.....	1,320
530	1,000	250	115 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60 p.c.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,325
7,500	150	all	...	Fere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	162
1,750	2,000	2,000	200 p.c.	Massgon Land	1,850
6,000	1 450	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 23rd January 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	46,564 0 0
Merchandize	69,938 0 0
Telegraph	360 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,06,852 0 0

Corresponding week in January 1874.
Open 411½ Miles.

Coaching	42,141 0 0
Merchandize	56,987 0 0
Earth Trains	6 8 0
Electric Telegraph	722 0 0
Total Rs.....	100,858 0 0
Increase Rs.....	8,114 0 0

KHANGAUM AND GOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Khangaum and Oomrawuttee Railways for week ended 19th and 26th December 1874.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	268 1 0	278
Goods	3,704 8 0	288
Electric Telegraph	12 8 0	...
Total 3,145 1 0	Total.....	566

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. AMELIA, 1,090 tons, Captain J. Batty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (December 7th) with a cargo of 1,752 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. COLOMBO, 1,259 tons, Captain McNable, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. and Mr. Harding, Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Captain Hill, Mr. Rounell, and Mr. Williams.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co's S.S. JUNO, 1,250 tons, Captain S. Sturdi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (January 1st), calling at Constantinople, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with two deck passengers, and the following cargo : From Trieste—4 cases silkware, 37 packages goods, 26 packages colour, 13 packages glassware, 3 cases clocks, 8 packages cotton piece goods, 2 cases medicine, 97 packages paper, 1 case gold thread, and 131 barrels apples. From Constantinople—2 packages specie. From Port Said—2 packages tobacco.

THE S. S. HISTORIAN, 1,208 tons, Captain W. Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (January 5th), with the following cargo :—1,692 bags rice, 779 piece boards, 151 bundles twine, 436 bags sugar, 75 casks castor oil, 13 cases tea, 4,311 packages gunny-bags, 10 cases arrowroot, 10 packages wearing apparel, 51 bags long-pepper, 200 cases cassia, 1 case silk, 79 packages tobacco, 2 cases wax, 72 packages twine, 55 packages sundries, 63 bundles rattans, 50 bags sago, 10 packages galingal, and 5 packages mace. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Historian (s)	Wallace	Calcutta, Jany 15.
	Arabia (s)	Batty	Shield, Dec 7.
	Ontario	Maclean	Ty e, Aug 7.
	Juno (s)	Sturdi	Trieste, Jany 1.
	Zealot (s)	Best	Liverpool, Dec 24.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	White Adder	Betham.....	Rangoon.

The Steamer Colombo, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Juno, to Trieste, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.		
22	Hutton(s)..... Hodges	Jeddah, Dec 27.
23	Mongolia(s)..... Coleman	Southampton, Dec 17.
	Colombo (s)..... Burkill	London, Dec 15.
	Eurydice ..... Kemp	Greenock, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.		
22	Thessalus.....	.....
	Bertram Bigby.....	.....
	Princess Alexandra..	.....
	Hippogriffe.....	.....
23	H. M.S. Glasgow(s)	.....
	Cygnella (s)	.....
	Curlew(s).....	.....
	Russia	.....
	Hindostan	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.		
22	Ava (s).....	Bombay.
23	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.		
23	Meinam (s).....	Pondicherry and Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Border Chieftain s, 34 casks sodawater bottles, Rogers & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Goa s, 25 cases champagne, S L Macnaghten.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 350 cases brandy and 50 cases claret, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons ; 56 cases claret, Hajee Carim & Co ; 90 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody ; 50 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee & Co ; 1,000 cases claret, Hajee Cassim Jairaj.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 100 cases brandy, the L A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co ; 450 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.

Hulsuk, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Peerless, 225 casks gall, Nathoo Soondurjee ; 100 bales cotton, A Trading & Co ; 82 bales cotton, Koorp & Co ; 265 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Ballochmyle s, 100 casks cotton yarn, M alery Mooljee ; 15 bales wool, H I S N Co ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 650 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 134 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Blenheim , 9 casks croton seed and 48 cwts wild turmaric, D Bhimjee Khen & Co ; 25 chests opium, Volkart Brothers ; 30 bales wool, Nemchand Nuroon ; 233 bales cotton, Jessa Muckoo ; 55 bales cotton, Muthoordass Vithuldass ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 65 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.

Vizcaya s, 28 bales wool, Koorsee Khetsee.

Columbo s, 375 cwts gall, Nuthoo Soondurjee ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Vizcaya s, 65 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall.

Guy Mannering s, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Atalanta s, 260 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Tiara s, 874 cwts wheat, and 765 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 67½ cwts gall, M Gangjee ; 4 cases fishmaws, and 5 cases dry ginger, M Nathoo.

Thibet s, 2,249 cwts niger seed, S Tyabjee & Co ; 4 cwt ivory, Mowrjee Dayal ; 375 cwts oilnanum, A Stanjee & Co ; 2121 cwts coffee, T Aitee ; 152 bales wool, 65 bales coffee and 21 bags ginger, P & O Co ; 100 balescotton, Valkart Brothers ; 568 packages ginger, F and O Co ; 1 case shawls, P Mocsoorlah.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 75 cwts coffee, and 1187 cwts nuxvomica, Finlay Scott and Co ; 7373 cwts jute, D Pomjabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore , 100 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

Trident s, 150 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 160 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 3221 cwts coffee, and 218 cwts pepper, S Tyabjee and Co ; 520 cwts wheat, W Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Trading and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Koorp & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Vixon s, 193 bags grain, H J Abraham.

HIGH COURT.—28TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Carwar.
Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykonta Bapojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Hunsrajee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas. —Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE GREEN]

LONG CAUSES.

543-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Esmail and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, Lynch and Tebin (part heard).

436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jemsetjee Nowrojee and others—Khunderao M.

130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonad v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.

466-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Canjee Meghjee v Virjee Meowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

215 73—Jefferson and Payne—Sumbhoo Roopjeee v Futta Dipajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Dai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovundas Jugjeevundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

219-73—M H Khan—Narayen Jugonnath v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From the Court of Ahmedabad.

1616, 1659, 2713, 2714—73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ghelabhoy Jairajbhoy, Pajeebhoy Ruthesing, Jethabhoy Hathebhoy, Dhuneebar Mahabuncur v The B B & C I Railway Co.—Precot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT. COL. C. A. LOCH, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

SUB-CONDUCTOR F. W. MULLER, of the Bombay Commissriat Department, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 25.

Gabb, Captain, Bombay 2nd Regt L C, on sick leave, from Poona.
Herbert, Sub Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, to join, from England.

JANUARY 26.

Bagot, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ceylon.
Westropp, Colonel, Bombay Poona Horse, on furlough, from Australia.
Bandich, Colonel, Bombay —, on retired, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 27.

Keays, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 14th Jany. 1875.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindo stance :—Lieut E V Elwes, H A ; surg E Mair, Indian Medl Dept ; Surg L R Dawson, Indian Medl Dept ; Surg W Keir, M D, G 11th R A ; Veterinary Surg I Matthews, G 11th R A ; Capt A S Wynne, 51st Foot ; Private J McFall, 51st Foot Lieut W H Burke, 55th Foot ; Hospital Sergt J Threadgold, 63rd Foot ; Private R Young, 63rd Foot :—Lieut and Local Capt C E S Parker, 73rd Foot ; Capt C D Broadhurst, 4th Bn Rifle Bde ; Barrack Sergt W H Knight, Unattached List ; Barrack Sergt W Warren.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Div order, dated the 26th Dec 1874, making the following medical arrangements :—Surg R Blood, M D, doing duty with the 1st Battn 8th Foot at Chakrata, to proceed to Roorkee, to take over medical charge of the 41st Company R E, and the Europ on Hospital at there ; to thai charge, from the Civil Surg of Roorkee and Surg H Bradford, doing duty with the 50th Foot to proceed to Chakrata for duty with the 1st Battn 8th Foot, vice Surg R Blood, M D.

19th Foot 2nd Battn—Regtl order, dated the 30th Nov 1874, directing Lieut Capt C C B Tribe to act as Interpreter to the battn, vice Lieut C Barton, proceeded to join the depot companies.

20th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 29th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut F H Maturin to act as interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 1st Jany 1875.

4th Bl Cavy—Regtl order dated the 4th Jany 1875, appointing Capt D Adamson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt F S Freeman, proceeding on furlough.

12th Bl Cavy—Regimental order, dated the 2nd Jany 1875, appointing Lieut W B Wilson, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt and Adjt R J Moore, proceeded on sick leave.

2nd N I—Regtl order, dated the 27th Dec 1874, appointing Col R T Leigh, 2nd in Command, returned from furlough, to officiate as Commdt ; Col R Blair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command ; and Lieut Col W B Martin to officiate as Wing Officer.

12th N I—Regtl order, dated the 30th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut A F Borrow, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1874, vice Capt H S Anderson, officiatthe as Wing Officer.

22nd N I—Regtl order, dated the 23rd Dec 1874, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the return of Lieut Col B T Stafford, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and in the room of Col J J O'Bryen, on fu lough :—

Lieut Col B T Stafford, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commdt. Capt C H Bridges, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt F H Hinde, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.

27th N I—Regtl order, dated the 1st Jan 1875, making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Lieut Col F D Ogilvie, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, on furlough :—

Capt H Birch, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command. Lieut R A Swetenham, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt and Wing Officer, and Capt C W Babington, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

41st N I—Regtl order, dated the 25th Dec 1874, appointing Capt M F Portenjy, Staff Corps, attached, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, vice Lieut H St P Maxwell, confirmed in the Assam Commission.

Dated 4th Jan 1875, re-appointing Major W C B Ryan, Wing Officer, on return from leave of absence, Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, with effect from the 15th Oct 1874.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Col W M Grant, C B, Asst Adjt Genl Sirhind Div, from the 16th to the 20th Dec 1874, in extension of the preparatory leave granted.

Bl Engrs—Lieut W E S Morgan, doing duty Sappers and Miners, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battn—Brevet Lieut Col D Hastings, from the 2nd Jan to the 3rd Feb, in extension of the preparatory leave to Bombay. Major W Black, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt, to appear before a medical board.

22nd Foot, 3rd Battn—Major and Brevet Lieut Col H G Panter to remain at Shahjehanpur, from the 6th to the 22nd Jan on private affairs, in extension.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Fort St George, 18th January, 1875.

Lieut-Col C H Wilson, Depy Judge Advocate, is posted to the 2nd Circle, and Col (T) G F Shakespear, to Nagpore Force, (3rd Circle), with effect from the 10th Jany, vice McCallum who vacates on at ending Colonel's allowance.

Col Shakespear will c ntinue to act as Depy Judge Advocate, 4th Circle.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—Capt R Anson-Cartwright, 46th Pt—t.

The following Officers of the Indian Medical establishment are directed to do duty with the European Troops specified opposite to their names, until further orders :—

Surgn P Thompson, from d d Eye Infirmary, to Royal Artillery Mount.

Surgn R E Ross, from Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to 107th Regt.

Surgn H M Lockler, from Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to 107th Regt.

Surgn W G Kinge, from d d General Hospital to British Infantry Regt Fort St George.

Capt W M Dickinson, Adjt, 1st Batt N I, having reported his arrival from England, Europe, will, as a temporary measure, do duty with the 20th N I, pending the arrival of his Regt at Secunderabad.

1st Jany 1875—By the Comdt 5th N I, appointing Maj W H Whitlock, 12th Regt N I, to officiate as Brigade Major to Cond and Wing Officer, and Capt S C Atkinson, as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Adjt until the arrival of Lieut Col G Morgan or until further orders, vice Col Martyn appointed to officiate as Comdt.

5th Jany 1875—By the Officer Comdg Nargpore Force, directing Surgn Maj W Williams as attached to 2nd Light Cavalry, to assume Medical charge of the Office of the Depy Surgn-Genl's Dept, Nagpore Force, and Major McGrath, Bengal Establishment Hospital, Lock Hospital and Bgde Staff, vice Surgn Maj Heffernan, relieved.

11th Jany 1875—By the Officer Comdg Malabar and Canara, appointing Col M T Prench, 34th L I, to the Comd of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, and Col F C Cotton, C.B, and L I, to that of the Garrison of Cannanore, vice Bgdr Genl A Knox Gore, and until the arrival of Bgdr Genl A T Cadell.

11th Jany 1875—By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts appointing Col J A Buchanan 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to the temporary command of the Ceded Districts and Cuddapah Field Force, vice Bgdr Genl A W Macintire c B, and until relieved by Bgdr Genl A K Gore.

The following orders are confirmed :—

21st Dec 1874—By the Officer Comdg 76th Regt, appointing Maj C F Calthrop to act as Pay-master to the Regt, during the responsibility of the Committee, vice Maj Thompson deceased.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jany. 23.)

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Supt of Police, received charge of the Nagpur Police from Maj T E Vanderstraten, Dist Supt of Police.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr T Dyracle, Asst Commr, Chanda District, from the 15th March 1875 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Maj H I Lugard, Offg Depy Comr, transferred from Bhandara to Seoni, relieving Capt Temple in charge of his duties at Seoni.

Capt J A Temple, on the 12th Jany 1875

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Col J B Denny, Depy Comr, Hoshangabad, from the 20th March next or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Comr, is transferred from Narsinghpur to Jubbulpore.

Col J B Denny, Depy Comr, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as Comr of the Narbada Division, from such date as he may assume charge of the Division.

Capt T W H ..gg, Offg Cantt Mag Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hoshangabad.

Capt T H Brooke, Offg Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, will act as Cant Mag in addition to his own duties.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EVANS—January 27th, at Church Gate Street, Bombay, the wife of Mr A. J. Evans, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SAUNDERS—January 20 h, at Dinapore, the wife of S S Saunders, Ass-Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

SMITH—January 20 h, at Almora, the wife of Captain Lionel Smith, 3rd Gorkhas, of a son.

TAPSELL—January 21st, at Rajpur, the wife of Mr Chas Tapsell, Topographical Survey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALVERT—DICKENSON—January 23rd, at St Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev D B Morris, John Calvert, to Ella Jane, elder daughter of B Dickinson, Esq, Calcutta.

JONES—BROWN—January 20th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Very Revd J Colgan, Richard Jones, General Post Office, Madras, to Adelaide Teresa, daughter of M' Henry Brown, of Messrs J W Spencer and Co, Mount Road.

DEATH.

STEPHEN—January 22th, at Delhi, Catherine Guilil, the dearly loved and only child of Carr Stephen—aged 1 year and 13 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875.

THERE is nothing new in Lord Salisbury's declaration that the import duties on cotton goods "ought to go;" he said the very same thing some months ago, and no one has yet advanced anything that can be dignified with the name of an argument to show that they ought not to go. It would clearly be to the interest of the Indian consumer to have the duties abolished ; and if we once break away from the safe anchorage of principle, and contend that in order to do a great right we are justified in doing a little wrong, and that we may tolerate a very slight degree of protection for the sake of building up a great manufacturing industry in India, the question may reasonably be asked if it is treating England fairly to import her untaxed coal and machinery and skilled labour for use in Indian factories, and then load her manufactured goods with duties to prevent them from competing with the products of these factories. We do not say that England would ever be so foolish as to adopt a policy of retaliation by putting export duties on the coal and iron without which Indian manufacturers would be helpless ; but one of the great arguments used by the economists to show the advantages of free trade is, that all commercial experience had proved how one kind of protection provoked another, till international trade was fatally cramped by regulations intended to favour one country or another, but really injurious to all. So much for the theory : but the question, *when* the import duties ought to go, cannot be so readily answered. If the Government of India cannot do without the money, the grievance is not so serious that the duties ought to be abolished even at the heavy cost of new taxation and popular discontent. But the amount yielded by those duties which can justly be called protective is so insignificant that the Government might with a good grace surrender it, and so make an end of the whole controversy. From figures given by the *Englishman* we learn that, out of a total revenue of £8,000,000 derived from the import duties on cotton fabrics, only £25,000 "is realized from the coarser qualities "in which the Bombay mills compete with the "Manchester mills." Is it worth while to quarrel about such a *bagatelle ?* Why not take these coarse goods out of the tariff altogether, and so deprive Manchester of any pretence for saying that she is unfairly treated ? The objection certainly cannot at present be raised against the duties on finer yarns and cloths that they are protective; and these, therefore, may be maintained for a time at least. We grant that it would be a good thing—perhaps the very best thing—for trade to abolish these duties and all other import as well as export duties, and to pull down every Custom House in the country. But, if the Government can spare two millions of revenue, it ought to think first—as it should have thought before repealing the income tax—of reducing the duties on salt. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce might fairly be reminded that in 1871, at the instance of the present writer, it passed a formal resolution declaring that, if taxation in India could be reduced in any way, the tax on salt had the first claim to the consideration of the Government. It is needless for us to say that we have no sympathy with financial critics who say the tax on salt "must be *removed* before another fraction "is taken off cotton goods"—the amounts at issue being in one case £25,000 and in the other six millions sterling. No sane man proposes to "remove" the salt tax ; but it is an object well deserving a financier's care to reduce the tax till it ceases to be felt as a grievous burden by the very poor.

THE tardy action of the Government of India in redressing the grievances of the Majors of the Artillery and Engineers would appear to have resulted from the reluctance of a just and upright Viceroy to lend himself to the petty meannesses of the two or three officials who have had to deal with the details of the Notification, if we may judge by the evidences still left of their fair work in the General Order as it has appeared in the *Gazette*, and which has only now been issued, under considerable pressure no doubt, in a form which must be modified ere long. It is a great pity that a Government, in its dealings, should be led to do that which tends to a loss of dignity, and that the practice which obtains in private life with some ill-conditioned masters, in cutting their butlers' odd rupees here and there on one pretext or another, should be imported into the State policy. It is the more to be regretted in the present instance also, as it is understood that there is the greatest inclination on the part of the Army departmental administration, which is almost wholly in the hands of officers unconnected with the scientific corps, as they are sometimes called, to look upon the Artillery and Engineers with jealousy. Though this may not be the case, yet, when acts such as those which have been done in this matter come before the public, they lend a colouring to such an aspect of the case, which cannot but tend to destroy the good feeling between the branches of the service ; and this must be detrimental to the public interests, if it be not attended with actual danger at times when cordial co-operation is the one essential requisite to ensure success of military movements. On the issue of the Royal Warrant, the simplest orders were necessary, if any at all. The Warrant was intended to place the Majors of the Ordnance Corps in every way on a footing as regards substantive rank and pay with the other Majors of Queen's regiments serving in India, and an order defining this clearly was all that was required. But, after being kept out of the pay altogether for a couple of years or more, it is at last chucked at them from the 1st of April next, with sundry dockings which place them at a disadvantage relatively to their comrades, by amounts varying apparently from 50 to 100 rupees. A distinction is also made between officers drawing Staff salaries and those not doing so, which is contrary to all precedent. Staff Corps pay is given to the former while they have nothing whatever to do with the Staff Corps, and it is highly probable that the ruling in their case cannot be sustained. In

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS FOR BARODA FINANCE.

BARODA, 27TH JANUARY.

Sir Lewis Pelly has requested the New Bank of Bombay to act for him in the matter of claims made by bankers against the Gaekwar. He has submitted correspondence on this subject to the directors.

PAYMENT OF THE GAEKWAR'S TROOPS.

The Gaekwar's troops have been paid ninety thousand rupees in all.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENQUIRY.

The Cantonment Magistrate's Court is being prepared for the Enquiry Commission.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

Sir Lewis Pelly is perfectly contented with the present state of affairs.

APOLOGY OF NARAYEN SIRDAR.

Narayen Sirdar, who was insolent at the last meeting of Sirdars, formally apologises to Sir Lewis Pelly tomorrow, who consents to accept it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MR. BERNARD'S SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, 27TH JANUARY.

Sir Richard Temple officially records his appreciation of the ability, energy, and fidelity displayed by Mr. Bernard, during his four years service as Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Mr. Rivett Carnac's services having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, he is appointed to act as Opium Agent at Benares, in the absence of Mr. F. Carnac, on furlough.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

Mr. Grant Duff is expected to arrive here to-night.

THE BHAUGULPORE DEPUTATION.

The Viceroy received the Bhaugulpore Deputation to-day with a congratulatory address on his successful famine policy. The same deputation presented a similar address to Sir Richard Temple.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BERNARD'S FAMINE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, 27TH JANUARY.

To-day's *Calcutta Gazette* warmly eulogizes Mr. Bernard's Famine services, and states that he bore the brunt of the administrative work during the period that work was extraordinarily onerous. He was self-devoting and, in his fertility of resource, was of the utmost value, which deserves cordial recognition.

THE BHAUGULPORE DEPUTATION.

The Viceroy receives a congratulatory deputation from Bhaugulpore to-day on the successful results of the famine.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There was a ball at Government House yesterday.

MISS CARRY GEORGE.

Miss Carry George is giving her farewell performance on the 2nd February.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The heavy Bombay Mails of 28th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras 5½

The Manchester Market has been in favour of buyers

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 3d.

8½ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 6d.

40s Mule Twist ..... 1s.

3 per cent. Consols for account 92½

5 „ French Rente 1872 ..... 106½

Bar Silver ..... 57½d.

The Market rate of discount has been reduced to 3 per cent.

The sum of £246,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Sumatra. Arrival.—Surat.

It has been decided that an officer may draw Presidency house-rent or Presidency allowance when on privilege leave, provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to the State.

The Italian man-of-war Vittor Pisani, Captain Negri, from Singapore, 29th, *en route* for Rangoon anchored at Penang on the 31st ultimo. She continued her course the following day.

H. M.'s S. VIGILANT, Captain Rider, from England 25th September via the Cape, arrived at Singapore on the afternoon of the 11th instant. She put into Penang previously on the 7th.

THIRTEEN million pounds sterling, we read, have already been spent on railways in New Zealand, and it is believed that ere long that amount will be increased to £20,000,000, as Mr. Vogel, the Prime Minister, who has just gone to England, is armed with large borrowing powers.

CAPTAIN CLARK, tutor to the young Nizam, and recently an equerry on the staff of the Duke of Edinburgh, is expected at Hydrabad in the course of the week. The commodius pleasure-house, the property of Nabob Nizam Yar Jung, is being handsomely furnished for his reception.

We have received from one of the officers in the Gaekwar's army a very indignant letter about the remarks made upon some of their number by the special correspondent of the *Times of India*; but we think it unnecessary to publish it, as it is pitched in somewhat too indignant a key.

At the election for the Royal School for Daughters of Officers at Bath, on the 16th of December, the successful candidates were Mary Guy, Sophia M. Colquhoun, Mary C. W. Wimberley, Louisa N. Otley, Georgiana G. Kearney, and Mary H. Prother. There were thirty-five unsuccessful candidates.

A CEYLON paper writes that a party of Cook's tourists, who left London on the 4th September last, had reached Ceylon via the United States, Japan, China, and the Straits, and have been spending a week in the Coffee districts of the island. They are loud in their praise of the beautiful scenery, and the careful culture of the soil.

THE 75,000 rupees made over by Sir Lewis Pelly, to Mr. Jefferson, at the Gaekwar's request, on account of his defence arrived yesterday morning by the hands of Mr. Shantaram Narayen. The money was removed from the Church Gate Street Station, under a police guard, to the New Bank of Bombay. Mr. Jefferson himself has not yet come down to Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE BOWEN, Governor of Victoria, was a passenger by the P. and O. s.s. Ceylon, which arrived with the last Australian mail on Tuesday, and is now a guest of Sir Philip Wodehouse's at Government House, Parell. Sir George Bowen is going to England on leave after being absent since 1859, when he first went out as Governor of Queensland.

THE *Boletim do Governo* publishes an order promulgated by the sound of tom-tom from the administrator of Novas Conquestas (Goa), directing the inhabitants of the Ponda province to organize among themselves night watches, that in case of an attack the intelligence may be conveyed from watch to watch till it reaches the nearest military station. Strangers are warned not to sojourn for a night without special permission from the local authorities lest they be arrested on suspicion.

THE *Indian Mirror* observes:—Rughbir Sing, the Indian Tichborne, who claims the *gaddi* of Lundeurah, near Roorkee, has, by order of the High Court, N. W. P., been released from prison. The impression is that he was most unjustly imprisoned, and much satisfaction is expressed at his release. Great sympathy is expressed for him. Probably we shall have, by-and-by, an Indian Whalley or Onslow to take up his cause, and in time there may be Rughbir Sing bonds issued in the country.

A CONTEMPORARY announces that the Court of Enquiry on a field officer at Ambala, in connection with a charge of insubordination, has exonerated the gallant and very popular officer from the charge preferred against him. At the same time it is notified that a General Court Martial, has been ordered to assemble at the same station with Colonel J. Ross, Rifle Brigade, as President, all the members of which are field-officers; and this looks as if an officer of that rank was to be brought before the Court.

THE sudden and violent death of Mr. Granville Hay, of H. M. 2-22nd Regiment at Allahabad, on Wednesday night last is recorded by the Pioneer. He was in attendance at the Garrison Class, and was driving a friend on the night in question to Kellner's Hotel, in one of those light bamboo carts, when close to the new Cannington Church, his spirited little pony swerved towards a turning which led to its home, the cart was capsized, and poor Hay, fell heavily, breaking his neck, and meeting in stantaneous death in the fall. Seldom says our contemporary, has a death in Allahabad, caused such a shock or elicited so much regret.

ON the 16th His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, accompanied by his staff, General Hill, Mr. Gore Ouseley, and a few friends went to Patiala on a visit to the Maharajah. They were the *Pioneer* says, received in great state and taken through the city on elephants. The great Durbar Hall, the ceiling of which is one mass of chandeliers, and holds some five or six thousand lights, was illuminated, and presented a brilliant effect. A banquet was given to Lord Napier, in the summer palace, at which the Maharajah was present and proposed several toasts. After seeing all that was to be seen, His Excellency left on Sunday night to catch the up mail at Rajpura.

THE *Delhi Gazette's* Cabul Newswriter says that the following rumour was current in the city on the 10th instant:—"A portion of the Herat expeditionary force is encamped at Gandahar, and the rest at Gurrishk. At Herat troops are volunteering from all places to aid Sirdar Ayoob Khan. They maintain themselves from their own resources, and are serving the Sirdar faithfully. They meditate surrounding the Amir's troops from all sides, and are posting troops at different places on the roads. The letters which the Amir sent to the chiefs and officers of Herat, asking them to assist the troops sent from Cabul, to fight Sirdar Ayoob Khan, have been intercepted and brought back to the Sirdar in order to show that his adherents are faithful.

THE Hydrabad correspondent of a Madras paper says:—Major Neville, the newly appointed Commandant of the Nizam's reformed troops, arrived at Hydrabad some weeks ago, and assumed charge of the troops from Captain McCarthy, who had been in temporary jeommand ever since the removal of Major Rock. Under the fostering care and discipline of Major Neville there is every prospect of all the troops being brought to an efficient state of order, as the gallant Major is a strict disciplinarian and has been for some years in the Austrian service, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. He was selected by Sir George Yule, formerly the British Resident of Hydrabad, at the request of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung. His salary has been fixed at 1,600 Government rupees, equivalent to nearly 2,000 H. S. rupees, when calculated at the ruling rate in Hydrabad, viz. 20 per cent.

THE Maharajah of Travancore, arrived in Madras on Monday morning and was received at the Railway terminus by a guard of honour of H. M.'s 21st N. B. Fusiliers and a salute of 19 guns announced the arrival of His Highness, was fired from the saluting battery. His Highness was received by the Chief Secretary to Government, and by Members of His Excellency the Governor's Staff, who accompanied His Highness to his residence at the Luz. During the Maharajah's stay at Madras, Subadar-Major Oossman Khan, Sirdar Bahaduru, ative Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, will, with the permission of His Excellency, be in attendance on His Highness. A Jemadars' guard, furnished from one of the Native Infantry Regiments of the Garrison, will be posted at His Highness' residence under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Centre Division. An escort consisting of one Non-Commissioned Officer and four Privates, Troopers of the Body Guard, will also be provided with the permission of His Excellency the Governor.

THE following particulars are given by the *Melbourne Argus* of a notorious offender whose arrest at Singapore will be found with our China news:—For more than twelve months O'Ferrall has succeeded in eluding the pursuit of justice. In the first instance, O'Ferrall, favoured by the remissness of his superiors in the Lands office, was enabled to make his escape from the colony, and for some time the efforts of the police to discover his whereabouts resulted in failure. He was eventually traced to New Caledonia, and Detective Mackay was despatched there with the necessary powers to secure him. He was not able to accomplish this object, as O'Ferrall, partly through information sent to him from his friends here, and partly, it is alleged, through the connivance of some of the lower French police authorities in New Caledonia, was kept acquainted with all the proceedings taken against him. After several vain attempts to capture him, the police authorities here determined to lull him into a sense of false security, and with that view they apparently withdrew from the pursuit, and Detective Mackay was recalled. His friends here were then induced to believe that the pursuit was abandoned, and that O'Ferrall could without difficulty leave the Islands. A French detective was engaged in New Caledonia, and was empowered to arrest O'Ferrall if the opportunity offered. Some sources of information to O'Ferrall were closed by the changes made by Admiral Ribourt after the escape of Rochefort. A strict watch was kept on vessels leaving, especially on those bound for Honolulu and San Francisco. Finding these avenues of escape stopped, O' Ferrall appears to have considered the boldest plan the most feasible, and, as far as can be ascertained, he left New Caledonia in a small vessel trading to Queensland, and from thence left by the Torres Straits mail steamer. The Victorian Government received information almost simultaneously that O'Ferrall had left New Caledonia for Queensland, and that he had been seen in the latter colony, and had departed by the steamer. The news came too late to allow of his arrest in Queensland, but Sir Andrew Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlements was communicated with by telegraph, and requested to assist in his capture at Singapore, which would be the first port at which the steamer would call, and, in anticipation of the result, a detective officer was despached by the earliest opportunity to follow the matter up. He will now be brought to justice, and the offence with which he is charged (extensive appropriation of Government money, some thousands of pounds, while holding a highly responsible office under the Crown), is punishable, on conviction, with ten years' imprisonment.

THE *Madras Mail* deserves the credit of having started a new idea as to what should be done with Baroda. Assuming that there is no member of the Gaekwar family who can be put on the throne, and that annexation is out of the question, our contemporary thinks the Government of India ought, in the exercise of its sovereign discretion, "to choose from among the Princes of India one who is qualified to undertake the onerous responsibilities of ruler for life over Baroda. And in looking around for such a prince, we are satisfied that he will be found in the Maharaja of Vizianagram, than whom there is none who has entitled himself more to the confidence of the British Government or to the personal regard of Europeans in India. The inheritor of a large fortune, he has administered his vast estates with distinguished success; and as a lover of field sports, and in every sense an accomplished and cultivated gentleman, he has, wherever he has gone, afforded his countrymen the advantage of an unexceptionable exemplar, by proving in his person what native Princes may become. Though the representive of a noble family, his functions are those of a wealthy zemindar, and nothing more, and we cannot say from our own knowledge that His Highness is ambitious of being vested with the perilous honors of sovereignty; but we are sanguine that an extremely beneficial moral influence would be produced in India by raising such a Prince to the lofty position that Mulhar Rao has forfeited. His Highness would ascend the throne with feelings of gratitude to the paramount power for its recognition of his loyalty, self-cultivation and philanthropy; and the people of India would see in such a ruler one who had not been raised from insignificance or indigence to suit the caprice of the British Government, but one who had strong personal claims upon the respect and confidence of the people of Baroda. It is not to our credit that while we take infinite pains, and shew infinite forbearance, in keeping unworthy rulers in the false positions that they occupy in India, we find no mission worthy of such Princes as the Maharaja of Vizianagram. The accident of birth has far stronger claims upon our consideration than merit; and those of the Princes or nobles of India who have not sovereign rank obtain no suitable recognition of lives devoted to promoting the "prosperity and social advancement" of their countrymen, and contributing largely to the 'internal peace and good government' of the Empire. Native princes who do not 'respect their own rights, dignity, and honor,' cannot be expected to respect ours; but those, on the other hand, who do respect their own rights, dignity and honor, should, when opportunity offers, be afforded the opportunity that, on public grounds, we wish for the Maharaja of Vizianagram, or any noble who possesses in as great a degree as he does the characteristics that we should desire in a great feudatory."

A WORD OF REMONSTRANCE WITH SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S GHOST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* has been giving poor old Sir John Malcolm's effigy in the Town Hall a "peg," and the result is a semi-inebriate effusion in this morning's issue of that washy print.

Oh! Johnny Malcolm! Johnny Malcolm! how have the mighty fallen! You were always rather hot-headed, but you used to reason fairly, and we never heard you drank. *B.* and *S.* or rank ignorance, however, can only account for the illogical, inconsequent, abuse with which you have sought to smother an unwelcome discussion. You positively remind me of Mr. Podsnap.

Without admitting your soft impeachment of my sex, let me ask you, Johnny, was not Cassandra right after all, and would it not have been better for Troy if they had listened to her howls? Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at you, who wake up with "Assaye, Kirkee, and Corregaum" fresh in your recollection, and seem but just to have received from Captain Low the Peishwa's sword.

But, my dear John, while you have been asleep the world has grown older, and many and mighty changes have come o'er the spirit of our dream. While *you* chafe at a doubt as to the power of the nation which won India with feats like Assaye, Kirkee, and Corregaum, *we* have fresh in *our* minds Cawnpore and Delhi, Nana Sahib, and Tantia Topee. This is the awful "past" on which, to use your words, "we ponder and from which we hope to glean instruction."

There were no native newspapers in your time, Johnny. I wonder what you would have thought of the following sentence, printed yesterday by the leading native newspaper: "If *that* takes place (meaning a collision between England and Russia) the British in India may count upon having enough of anxiety and trouble"? I wonder what you would have done to the writer? You ask, "What are the brains of our Politicals worth and how low must have fallen the capacity for imperial rule in the Viceroy if the troops of native States cannot be counted on as allies and supports of our own forces?" My reply is—Read up "Kaye's Sepoy War." Remember the general rising of Scindia's troops at Gwalior; the mutiny of the Hyderabad Contingent; and many other auxiliary forces like them.

You ask, as if it were a *clincher*,—"What would not Scindia give to be invited to send a regiment or two to our next Camp of Exercise?" Is not this rather silly, Johnny? No doubt Scindia *would* chuckle with delight at such a chance of measuring his troops with ours and learning our weaknesses!

You say I have proposed to spend several millions sterling on strategical lines. Be truthful, Johnny, I have done nothing of the kind. I have only proposed the immediate completion of three lines, two of which are already insisted upon as important commercial communications; one of them on the point of construction; the third and smallest line, long thought of as a strategical work and not without importance in commerce. All these works are included in the scheme of Indian railways, and, depend upon it, a few years will see them executed with capital borrowed in England, however horrified you may be at the idea, my dear Johnny!

On the whole, I advise you, my dear Sir John, to stick to your pedestal with the "char dur waza khoola" round you. Sleep off your headache, avoid bad company in future—especially the *Times of India*—rest on your laurels, dream on of Assaye and Corregaum; but be assured, whatever else its voice may thunder forth, the British nation will never forgive us now in India if we are again caught napping, and forget the terrible lessons of the past.—Yours, &c.

27th January 1875. X.

AN OBVIOUS MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I never read the *Times of India*—none of us do except good old Sir Jamsetjee, who has infinite pity for human weakness, and that queer fellow Jugonath Sunkersett, whom the Bombay people, who seem to have found strange objects of hero-worship in these days, lately thrust into our company. But this morning I heard old Jug. chuckling till I was in hopes he was going to choke; and, on inquiry, I found that what pleased him so was a hoax he had practised on the *Times of India* by sending that paper a letter signed with my name instead of his own. If my right arm were not stiffened for ever now, I would have given Mr. Jug. a good trouncing for his impudence in imputing to me sentiments which are abhorrent to my nature. Fancy telling people that I, John Malcolm, who helped to conquer Central India, and knew by hard experience what trouble the armies of native princes gave in the old times to the best men India ever had, counsel the Government of India to pursue its childish policy of letting Scindia and other princes become too powerful again, and to trust for safety in the simple maxim—"Be just and fear not." Be just, by all means, but you will have very good reason to fear what these native princes can do if you do not show them that you are strong as well as just, and that they are powerless for mischief.

JOHN MALCOLM.

Town Hall, January 27.

P.S.—The two Elphinstones, who approve of my letter to you, have just remarked that the formidable native armies described in the following list would not have been allowed to exist by either a Wellesley, a Hastings, or a Dalhousie:—

THE ARMIES OF INDIA.—A recent number of the *Madras Mail* furnishes an interesting list of the armies of the more important native States of India. Taken collectively, the native chiefs of India command 5,252 guns, 9,390 trained artillerymen, 64,172 cavalry, and 241,963 foot soldiers. In Bengal there are 109 guns, 5,264 infantry, and 404 horsemen, who may, any day, come before us in the shape of enemies. In the North-West there are 28 guns, 1,899 infantry, and 592 troopers; in the Central Provinces, 2,115 infantry and 149 cavalry; in the Punjab, 400 guns, 35,990 infantry, and 5,925 cavalry; in Rajpootana, 2,003 guns, 49,023 infantry, and 24,287 cavalry; in Central India, 893 guns, 5,664 infantry, and 15,321 cavalry; in Madras, 734 guns, 38,401 infantry, and 8,262 cavalry: and in Bombay the figures are 19,83,3,2,770, and 9,331. These forces are divided as follows:—Munnipoor, eight guns, 4,662 infantry, and 400 cavalry; Rampore, 28 guns, 1,899 infantry, and 502 cavalry; Puttiala, 109 guns, 4,401 infantry, and 2,443 cavalry; Seinde, 10 guns, 1,640 infantry, and 202 cavalry; Nabha, 22 guns, 1,144 infantry, and 548 cavalry; the petty Hill States, 38 guns, 3,210 infantry, and 489 cavalry; Kapoorthalla, 18 guns, 1,500 infantry, and 300 cavalry; Mundee, nine guns, 1,775 infantry, and no cavalry; Bhawulpoor, 80 guns, 2,484 infantry, and 350 cavalry; Cashmere, 96 guns, 18,436 infantry, and 1,393 cavalry; Oodeypoor, 588 guns, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry; Joypoor, 312 guns, 10,500 infantry, and 3,500 cavalry; Jodhpoor, 220 guns, 4,000 infantry, and 5,000 cavalry; Jesulmere, 12 guns, 400 infantry, and 500 cavalry; Boondee, 68 guns, 2,000 infantry, and 200 cavalry; Kotah, 119 guns, 4,690 infantry, and 700 cavalry; Tonk, 53 guns, 2,288 infantry, and 436 cavalry; Shallawar, 99 guns, 3,500 infantry, and 400 cavalry; Ulwar, 351 guns, 5,633 infantry, and 2,280 cavalry; Bhurtpoor, 38 guns, 8,500 infantry, and 1,460 cavalry; Kerowlee, 40 guns, 3,200 infantry, and 400 cavalry; Serohi, 350 infantry, and 375 cavalry; Bickaneer, 63 guns, 940 infantry, and 670 cavalry; Kishengbur, 35 guns, 2,000 infantry, and 150 cavalry; Shapoora, 23 guns, 280 infantry, and 350 cavalry; Bonswarra, 3 guns, 500 infantry, and 60 cavalry; Pertabghur, 12 guns, 950 infantry, and 275 cavalry; Doongurpoor, 4 guns, 632 infantry, and 57 cavalry; Gwalior, 210 guns, 16,057 infantry, and 6,668 cavalry; Indore, 102 guns, 5,000 infantry, and 3,000 cavalry; Bhopal, 39 guns, 4,776 infantry, and 1,194 cavalry; Bhopal Agency, 42 guns, 1,852 infantry and 631 cavalry; Malwa, 29 guns, 1,739 infantry, and 3 0 cavalry; Bundelcund, 421 guns, 22,163 infantry, and 2,677 cavalry; Dhar, 4 guns, 790 infantry, and 270 cavalry; Bhopaweer Agency, 4 guns, 781 infantry, and 91 cavalry; Rewah, 35 guns, 2,000 infantry, and 905 cavalry; Baghelcund, 7 guns, 280 infantry, and 135 cavalry; Travancore, 6 guns, 1,211 infantry, and 60 cavalry: Cochin, 3 guns, 300 infantry, and no cavalry Hyderabad, 725 guns 36,890 infantry, and 8,202 cavalry; Baroda, 30 guns, 11,000 infantry, and 3,098 cavalry; Kutch, 38 guns, 600 infantry, and 300 cavalry; Kattywar, 568 guns, 15,306 infantry, and 4,033 cavalry; Kholapoor, 238 guns, 1,502 infantry, and 154 cavalry; Surat Agency, 18 guns, no infantry, but 180 cavalry; Phalumpore, 91 guns, 1,110 infantry, and 622 cavalry; Mahee Kanta, 2 guns, 406 infantry, and 216 cavalry; and Rewah Kanta, 12 guns, 1,590 infantry, and 316 cavalry. In addition to these formidable forces, the *Madras Mail* states that there are 1,000 matchlock men and 4,000 bowmen could also be called out from the tributary mehals of Bengal Puttiala has 20 guns horsed and three strong forts; the cavalry and infantry of Ghund are both highly efficient, the former being armed with breech-loading carbines. Sirmoor has an iron foundry, troops drilled by a European, and several small forts; Kupoorthalla has no fortresses, but its army is well equipped and disciplined. The artillery of Cashmere includes ten mortars, and two field batteries are horsed, while bridges sappers and miners, the infantry consists of 24 regiments and cavalry, of two guns, and small arms being manufactured locally; Oodeypoor has many strong forts, although only two regiments are armed with muskets; Jeypore has 31 forts and an inactive gun foundry; Ulwar has 34 forts; Bickaneer can turn out goods brass guns; the highly efficient army of Gwalior is backed by two magazines and a powder manufactory; Indore has a considerable amount of all kinds of ordnance stores and an arsenal, with steam machinery, in which guns and Snider rifles are made; the army of Bhopal is efficient in all its branches; in Bundelcund, notwithstanding the ill-armed condition of the troops, guns and small arms can be turned out in any quantity. The formidable Hyderabad force includes 24,115 Arabs, Sikhs, and Rohillas; the Baroda regiments are highly efficient, and cannons are cast under native superintendence. Of course, a large proportion both of guns and men may be thrown out of account as unserviceable, but the astounding fact remains that the native armies of India are nearly 315,000 strong, and are supplemented by nearly 5,300 large guns. In the above article the *Mail* states that while British officials are dominant over 831,963 square miles of Hindostan, and rule 184,000,000 people, the native chiefs administer no fewer than 565,763 square miles, and claim obedience from 48,000,000 subjects exclusive of Berar and Mysore. The financial aspect is even more startling. The Viceroy receives £50,000,000, while our feudatories draw £15,000,000 from their comparatively limited number of taxpayers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR JUNG BAHADUR G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sir Philip Wodehouse held a Durbar in the state room of Government House, Parell, for the reception of His Excellency, Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal, with Mr. Girdleston, British Resident in Nepal. At 4 P.M. Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard photographed a group comprising Sir Jung Bahadur, Mr. Runo. dup Sing, and three of the Maharajah's sons. One of the Governor's carriages, containing Mr. Lee Warner and His Excellency's aide-de-camp, started from Government House at 4-30 P.M. for the purpose of escorting the Maharaja to the Durbar from his private residence on the Gowalla Tank road. The carriage with the Maharaja was attended by a party of the Governor's body guard, in the rear of which the members of the Maharaja's suite followed in their own carriages. The entrance to the state-room was lined on each side by men of the Governor's body guard. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honor of the Maharaja's visit, and as the carriage entered the spacious grounds attached to Government House, the guard of honor composed of Native Infantry presented arms, and the Governor's band struck up an appropriate tune. On alighting from his carriage, Sir Jung Bahadoor was conducted by Mr. Nugent to the top of the stair-case, where he was met by Mr. Gonne, the Political Secretary, and by him conducted to the durbar room. In the middle of this room Sir Philip Wodehouse received the Maharaja, shook hands with him, and showed him to a seat on his right. Mr. Girdlestone sat next to the Maharaja, and then the members of the Maharaja's party. On the left of the Governor sat the Government secretaries and other officers in attendance. Mr. Girdlestone introduced the members of the Maharaja's party to the Governor, who conversed with them for a few minutes, the Governor's band playing during the interview. Otto of roses and *pan* were presented to the Maharaja and his party, and the durbar then broke up.

WE hear that the Maharajah proceeds at 11 A. M. to-day to Hog Island, the Caves of Elephanta accompanied by a number of his suite.

THE SHIP ON FIRE.

THE British India Company's steamship Africa, which left here on Monday night for the purpose of rendering assistance to the ship Ontario, arrived off Severndroog, shortly after noon on Tuesday when she found the Ontario, still at anchor, and awaiting the assistance for which the Captain had written to the Master Attendant; the Captain of the Africa at once proceeded to take the Ontario in tow, and hawsers having been passed from the ship to the steamer the latter got under weigh at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Ontario (in order to save time we believe) did not heave up her anchor, but cut the cable, leaving the anchor and about 30 fathoms of cable submerged. Previous to cutting the cable a buoy was attached to it by a rope.

During the entire passage to Bombay, the wind was adverse, but the sea being comparatively smooth, the Africa and her charge arrived in the harbour at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning The Ontario, was at once towed up towards the P. and O. moorings, and ultimately anchored near Butcher's Island.

The Government pump boat went alongside immediately on her arrival, and having passed four lengths of hose on board began to pour a continuous stream of water into the hold, through the ventilators.

When the fire first broke out the Ontario was off the coast at Hurnee, and the quantity of smoke which was escaping up the ventilators and main hatch at once determined the Captain to run in-shore and come to an anchor until such time as the fire could be got under. He accordingly made for Severndroog, where he anchored on Friday (the day on which the fire broke out.) The s.s. Pearl, which is a small coasting vessel of but little power, passing within sight, the Captain communicated with her by means of signals; the Pearl then altered her course and offered assistance. The Captain of the Ontario, accepted two small hand force pumps such as most ships carry for the purpose of washing decks, and the Pearl then proceeded on her way. Shortly after the Pearl had left the Ontario, the Live Yankee, a boat belonging to Byramjee Pestonjee, Dubash, went alongside, and the Captain then despatched a letter to the Master Attendant, calling upon him for assistance. This letter was received at the Dockyard on Monday morning, and enquiries were at once set on foot as to the possibility of forwarding a steam tender for the purpose of towing the distressed vessel up. The Government tender being in dock and unavailable, the P. and O. Company were communicated with, but they replied that one of their tenders, of which they have but two, was in dock, and could not be rendered available soon enough to be of assistance; the other they could not spare as it was required for the mail service in the evening. In this emergency the Captain and owners of the Pearl volunteered to proceed down the coast and bring up the Ontario, and it was, we understand, finally arranged that they should do so. At the eleventh hour, however, the Captain of the Pearl was informed that the B. I. Company's boat the Africa was going, and being a larger and much more powerful boat and consequently better able to render assistance she would have the preference.

The Ontario belongs to St. John's N. B. and has brought out a cargo of 1600 tons of coal from Shields, for the P. and O. Company. She is now out of danger, the fire having succumbed to the stream of water which has been poured upon it. When our reporter left the ship yesterday morning, preparations were already being made to discharge the cargo.

BOMBAY.

A NEW-BORN infant, apparently of premature birth, was found in a dust-bin on Tuesday evening, and was taken to the Police Surgeon, who ordered the body to be buried after examining it.

A FIRE.—On Tuesday evening last a fire broke out at the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell; it was speedily extinguished by the workpeople of the mill and scarcely any damage was done to property.

AN ACCIDENT.—Jaffer Banjee, a Khojah, was seriously scalded on Tuesday at the Khojah Jumat whilst removing a large copper vessel, containing boiling dhall, from the ground-floor to the first storey of the building. The man refused to be taken to the hospital by the police.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.—The quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December last was represented by 46,474 pressed bales weighing 1,81,60,548 lbs. or 23,163 27-28 candies valued at Rs. 44,47,578.

BURMESE EMBASSY TO PERSIA.—The three members of the Burmese Embassy to the Shah of Persia have arrived in Bombay on their return to their native country. They are the bearers of a sealed letter from the Shah to the King of Burmah. They intend to proceed to Calcutta after a week.

LALLDAS DAMODHUR V. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—This was a suit instituted in the Court of Small Causes before the Third Judge, Mr. Warden, for the recovery of Rs. 500 for damages sustained. Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Winter for the defendant. On an application by the defendant's pleader, consented to by the pleader for the plaintiff, the case was adjourned till the 17th prox.

ROYAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE IN THE HARBOUR.—Practice with shot and shell took place from the Oyster Rock and Middle Ground Batteries, as also from the Turret Vessels, yesterday afternoon. The practice will be continued to-morrow afternoon next Wednesday and Friday afternoon, and there will be mortar practice on Monday from Colaba Point and Oyster Rock Batteries.

THEFT OF WOOD.—Bhimjee Ludha, an under-carpenter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate, charged with having stolen five pieces of teakwood belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. His Worship in consideration of the excellent character given to the prisoner by his superior officer discharged him with a warning.

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—The thermometer on Friday morning at 5 o'clock was as low as 51°. The cold within the last four or five mornings has been sharp and biting. A strong north-easterly wind blowing continuously throughout the day tells us that the winter has not as yet bid us adieu, as we were led to suppose it had. The weather is seasonable, and the fact of its being so ought to console those who complain of the inclemency of it.—*Sindian.*

APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.—A Hindoo woman sued her husband before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday for maintenance. It appeared from the admission of the prisoner that he was charged before Mr. Nana Moroojeby his wife nine months ago, but on hearing both sides His Worship was good enough to restore her to him. On proceeding as far as the Arthur Crawford Market she again left him. He was willing to take her back if she would join him. The case was to stand over.

A FOUR-FOLD CHARGE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Venayek Juggurnath was convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on four separate charges one of theft, two of breach of trust, and one of obtaining money by false pretences, and was sentenced by the magistrate to be flogged thirty stripes for the first offence, and six separate terms of six months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the other three offences, making a total of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSULTING LANGUAGE.—Yesterday afternoon, after the hearing of the Stuart Hahneman case, Mr. G. Medley, Custom House officer, who was one of the witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, appeared before the Senior Magistrate and stated that Captain Van Norden had met him in the public streets, and had used insulting language towards him because he had given evidence against him in the case that morning. Mr. Medley applied for a summons against the Captain, but His Worship advised the applicant not to press for a summons.

ONE OF THE NOVELTIES OF THE EMPORIUM.—In our local columns, in Tuesday's issue, we mentioned the circumstance of a Bhattia named Nagjee Jugdis, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Munmohundas Devjdas, having gone into Mr. Soundy's "Emporium of Novelties" and, by an accident, breaking a pane of glass. Nagjee's turban was immediately taken off his head, and on his summoning a policeman, and stating that the turban contained valuables, the head-dress was restored, when it was found that a currency note of Rs. 100 was missing. Nagjee Jugdis applied to Mr. Nana Morojee for a summons on Tuesday, but it was not granted. Yesterday his pleader appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, during the hearing of the Apollo Bunder forgery case, and made a second application for summons. His Worship refused the application, as he had done on the previous day.

THE LATE MR. PRICHARD.—The Bombay branch of the East India Association, at a meeting held on the 8th inst, passed the following resolution:—"That the committee of the Bombay branch of the East India Association desire to record their great regret because of the unexpected decease of Mr. I. Prichard, of Agra, for some years past a member of the parent Association's Council. The long-continued and effective service of Mr. Prichard to the Association cannot be mentioned here, but many numbers of the journal abundantly testify to his earnest and disinterested efforts on behalf of India. His last public appearance, on behalf of the Association being his address to the members of this branch on his return from England, this committee feel constrained to place on record this resolution to show their regard for Mr. Prichard's personal and public character as that of one who, in striving to promote the mutual good of England and India, on the basis of a just and generous policy towards the latter country, has left an example which the committee hope to see followed by an increasing number of Anglo-Indians."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday last, there were present Charles Currey, Esq., chairman; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Weir, Health Officer, were also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 19th inst. were confirmed.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the deed of conveyance of the Victoria Gardens from the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Municipal Corporation.

In reference to a letter from the Health Officer recommending the closing of a well belonging to Hajee Mahomed Hajee Hoosein in Dhobee Talao Market, it was arranged that the matter should lie over until the Health Officer had seen the owner.

With reference to this point Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote wished to know whether the owner of the well had been communicated with.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy suggested that it would be better to get the owner to do the matter himself instead of the Commissioner taking action.

The next subject was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, recommending that the application of certain inhabitants of Camateepoora 13th Street, for the extension of the Vehar Water supply to that street, be granted. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 750, while the income from the water-rate to be paid by the applicants will be about Rs. 160 per annum.

The Council resolved that the work be approved, and that it be recommended for the sanction of the Corporation.

The next matter was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter from himself to the Chief Secretary to Government on the subject of recent proposals of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay for the abolition of certain import duties seriously affecting the municipal revenue.

Mr. Maclean wished to know if the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce had been formally brought before the Council. He proposed that the Town Council should wait and see what action the Government of India would take in the matter. If it were referred to the Town Council for discussion, it would be time enough for consideration. Mr. Maclean submitted that to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner and to refer it to the Town Council were different. It seemed to him to be raising the question rather prematurely. The Town Council had no reason to suppose that the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce had been seriously entertained by Government. The Chamber of Commerce might make what proposals they liked, but until Government entertained the matter seriously, nothing should be mooted. If the papers are referred to the Town Council they should be direct.

It was resolved that the discussion of the letter be postponed until printed copies of it have been circulated to the Council.

The next subject was a letter from Mr. Alfred Edginton, acting Commissioner of Police, dated 25th instant, to the address

A NEILGHERRY RAILWAY.

The trade of the Neilgherry hills is said to be recovering from the lethargy into which it fell in 1867, a lethargy consequent on the collapse of the over-wrought speculation in coffee during the years immediately preceding. The commissioner of the Neilgherries, in his remarks on the Municipal Report for the last official year, writes "there are facts to indicate that the town [Ootacamund] is yearly becoming more important, and that money is flowing into the place." Were we called upon to point out the particular indications of increasing prosperity of the Neilgherries, we would prefer to dwell upon the increase of the tea and coffee industries, rather than upon that of the popularity of the hill-stations as hot-weather resorts for the Anglo-Indian population of the plains; although in this latter particular there is good reason for those interested to congratulate themselves. Land suitable for cultivation on the Hills, especially on the Kotagherry and Coonoor sides, is yearly becoming more valuable, and cultivation is rapidly extending. In this condition of things is to be found the best guarantee of future prosperity. On the other hand, the stations or towns on the hills are growing in public favour, as is evidenced by the increasing demand for house accommodation during the hot months. These movements will no doubt have their due effect upon the Government, in pressing upon it the necessity of doing all in its power to push forward a tract of country only needing careful development to become a credit to British rule in the East, and a blessing to the Presidency in which it is situated. A great and acknowledged want of the place is a railway up the Coonoor Ghaut and into Ootacamund. There is no reason why the Government should not encourage the construction of railways in those districts where trade and commercial industry alone call for them; nor is there any reason why particular attention should not be given to the construction of mountain railways seeing that the mountain ranges of India are just those places where Europeans most do congregate, and by consequence where industry of all kinds receives renewed strength from the influx. One of such places is the Neilgherries; and we are glad to be assured that the Government are disposed to look upon the very great *desideratum* of a Railway up the Coonoor Ghaut with favour. As we intimated some weeks since, the statistics collected by the Commissioner of the traffic up the Ghaut, are said to be such as to warrant steps being taken to construct the line. At first no one appeared bold enough to recommend the construction of anything above the gravity of a tram; it is therefore very gratifying to learn that a careful compilation and comparison of statistics, show that a railway most befits the requirements of the traffic on the Coonoor Ghaut. The existence of mountain railways in several parts of the world, in Wales, Switzerland, Austria, the United States, Mexico, Peru, and New South Wales, robs any scheme for a railway here of anything like experimenting, and the data collected from these railways are undoubted and trustworthy guides to economy, stability and safety. We believe the practical difficulties in the way of a railway between Kullar and Coonoor are not so great as those met with in the construction of the Bhore Ghaut on the G. I. P. Railway, which took a four years' study of the ground, and occupied seven years in actual making. From Kullar to Coonoor by the New Ghaut is 16 miles, and by the Old Ghaut 18. The mean gradient of the old ghaut is not too steep for a centre-rail railway, but the ghaut road itself is so badly traced that no saving of expenditure could be calculated upon from any attempt to utilize it. The gradient of the new Ghaut is so easy (1 in 19) that very little difficulty need be anticipated from steepness in any part. In length, however, and the absolute necessity of materially strengthening all the bridges and abutments, besides widening the roadway throughout, to allow for other than railway traffic, much is very doubtful whether an independent line altogether would not be preferable. It would be easy enough for the Executive Engineer to select such a line. We believe we are right in stating that two systems have commended themselves to most railway engineers as the best adapted to steep inclines such as would be unavoidable on the hill-sides between Kullar and Coonoor. These are the Fell and Rigi systems. On a future occasion we hope to return to this subject. Meanwhile we are glad to learn that both the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer of the District are disposed to recommend the construction of a railway. The very best guarantee that Government will give the matter its best attention is that the traffic of the hills is already developed to an extent that might be a consideration of any project of the kind almost a necessity.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

Sir John Strachey entered Rajpootana from Delhi on Tuesday. At Delhi nothing occurred that could have supplied the most digressive pen with materials for a special letter. His Honor galloped in on Saturday morning to the camp, which was pitched near the Chalmeer Gate. That day was spent in the office of the dradgerty of the Secretariat, and was followed by a Sabbath day's journey to Okhla, the head waters of the canal, opened last year. On Monday the entire North-West party visited the Kootub Minar, and in the evening Sir Granville and some other guests dined with the Lieutnant-Governor. On Tuesday morning, His Honor left Delhi by the ordinary train of the State Railway for Jaipur en route for the Sambhar lake; and on Wednesday, some after break of day, the ghostly canvas city had passed away.—*Pioneer.*

Sham Fight.—There was a Divisional Field day and sham fight yesterday; the attacking Brigade commanded by Colonel Fulton, 36th Regiment N I, formed up by 6 A. M. on the General Parade Ground and moved off in the direction of the Fort to feel their edemy. After about an hour's search the defensive force was found strongly posted two miles S. S. E. of the Fort and a spirited contest ensued. It is hard for casual observers to see all that goes on when Troops are spread over a wide surface of ground; apparently the attacking party were successful as they drove in the opposing skirmishers and partly dislodged the main body from their advantageous cover. But some delay was noticeable in the bringing up of reserves and the fight did not finish until 9-30 A. M., the combatants returning to quarters between 11 and 12; none too soon in the present hot weather.—*Bangalore Spectator,* January 23.

CHINA JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the *Overland China Mail,* Jan. 7.)

JAPAN.

The losses in the Formosa expedition are stated as 600 killed and a still larger number debilitated by disease. A torpedo boat is being built for the government by a local firm. The Oriental Bank has notified that it will receive the American trade dollars at par. The Austro-Hungarian Minister has had an audience of the Mikado. The troops are to be armed with Henry-Martini rifles. The foreign diplomatic corps were to be received on New Year's day. The Empress was also to hold a drawing room. Small-pox is very prevalent in the capital. The Mikado recently presented colours to 4 regiments. The Government has required returns of the destitute poor in order to relieve them. A good harbour is to be constructed at Yokohama. The public entry of Saigo with the Formosa troops was to take place on Dec. 27.

CHINA.

A serious disturbance has occurred at T'ien t'sai in Chekiang. The people rose *en masse*, massacred the Magistrate and his family, and took possession of the city. Troops have been despatched to the scene. The Rev. W. P. Orrick has been appointed American Episcopal Bishop at Shanghai. The Foochow-Amoy telegraph line is said to be progressing satisfactorily. A singular document from the pen of a self-styled missionary will be found on page 6. The native press of Shanghai resents (!) Mr. Wade's interference in the Formosa affair. The Emperor has the small pox. In accordance with Chinese custom he has been presented with a jade sceptre by way of congratulation. The transit of Venus was successfully observed at Peking. The Chinese Government is being served by native writers to send a deputy to England to join in the anti-opium movement.

HONGKONG.

H. M. Ships Elk and Avon have left for home. The Surviving Chinese passengers of the Japan have held thanksgiving ceremonies at the temples Captain Warsaw has left to search for the wreck and, if successful, take measures to recover the treasure. Much interest has been excited by the publication of the letter addressed to the Director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by home shareholders. It appeared originally in the *N C D News.* Some local correspondence has also appeared in the Hongkong papers, and much unfavourable comment has been caused by the election of one of the Directors to the post of submanager in London, though the gentleman in question is personally popular. The *China Directory* for 1875 was published on the 2nd Inst. The s. s. Leonor has been lifted and beached. The Court of Enquiry into the loss of the s. s. Mongol refrained from expressing an opinion, the responsible officers being drowned. The Victoria Recreation Club buildings are to be re-erected. A motion to review the judgment in the case of Robinson v. Bell and others was made in the Supreme Court on the 31st ultimo. A farewell dinner was given to Mr. A. C. Duleken, late editor of the *Daily Press* on the 31st Dec. 1300houses were destroyed by Fire at Canton on the 3rd inst. The finding of the consular court of enquiry into the loss of the P. M. s. s. Japan acquits the Captain as also the officers and crew, with the exception of the chief engineer, who is censured. The recently-captured alleged Spark pirate has been remanded.

(*North China Herald,* Dec. 31.)

The American Transit of Venus party will be here from Pesing to-morrow, and will go to Shanghai in the Chihli. Their observations, despite the cloudy weather, were fairly successful. Ninety photographs were secured, and the egress contacts plainly marked and accurately observed.

We learn also that the American astronomers who were taken to Vladiwostock in the Kearsage, to observe the transit of Venus, were to a great extent successful. The Kearsage was at that port about three months; half of that period being occupied in constructing the observatory,—the other half in making preparatory observations, and experiments. The long expected day was somewhat cloudy, but at the time of the first and second contacts the field was clear and the result perfectly satisfactory. At the time, however, of the third, but least important contact, a cloudy intervened, and the point was missed. The Kearsage quitted Vladiwostock on the 12th inst., and after landing Professor Hall and his staff at Nagasaki, came on to Shanghai.

(*Straits Times,* Jan. 14.)

His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Labuan, who has been recalled home, arrived at Singapore on the 3rd instant in H. M. S. Cherybdis, and has since been the guest of Sir Andrew Clarke at Government House. Before leaving Labuan, Sir Henry was waited upon by the Chinese residents of the place, who expressed their gratitude for the benefits he had conferred on the Colony, especially by the abolition of certain monopolies, and testified their sincere regret at his departure.

On the afternoon of the 8th instant H. M. S. Charybdis, in passing through New Harbour, grounded on the west end of the Meander Shoal. We understand there was no Pilot on board at the time, but on signals being made a Pilot went on board, the Master Attendant and steam tug Weazel soon followed, and we are glad to say that about 9 P. M. she was got off without difficulty and placed alongside the F. and O. Co.'s Wharf.

Information was received at Singapore on the 5th instant, that serious disturbances had broken out at Bangkok, and, in the absence of reliable information, much anxiety was occasioned by the report. It was at first supposed that what is called the Old Siam party, of which the Prime Minister and ex-Regent is the principal leader, had risen up in rebellion against the King, who, as the representative of Young Siam, is abolishing many old customs and introducing great social reforms throughout the country. H. M. S. Hart, at present stationed here, was at first ordered to proceed to Bangkok to protect British interests, but a later telegram announced that a gunboat would be despatched from Hongkong. On the 10th instant, two steamers arrived here from Bangkok, bringing details of the affair, which proved to be of a very different nature from that first reported. The son of the late Second King of Siam had, it appears, assembled his retainers in considerable force in his palace, and it was supposed contemplated entering the King's palace and placing himself upon the throne by a *coup de main.* The King's body-guard of 500 police, and the available forces in the capital were at once assembled to protect him, and the Prime Minister, who had gone into the country, hastily returned to the King's support. The prince, who is commonly but erroneously styled the Second King,—having never been elevated to that rank,—took refuge in the British Consulate, where he was still at last advices. It is of course impossible, before hearing both sides of the story, to form a correct opinion as to the propriety of the Consul's action in the matter, but we understand the Siamese are indignant at his interposition. At last advices all danger of an outbreak was believed to have passed.

Some time ago heavy defalcations were discovered in the Victoria Land Office at Melbourne, amounting to upwards of £9,000. The chief clerk, named O'Farrell, absconded, and was pursued by Melbourne detectives to different parts of the South Seas, and recently it was discovered he had taken passage to Singapore in the E. and A. mail steamer Somerset. A telegram was sent to H. E the Governor, and on the steamer's arrival she was boarded by police officers, who succeeded in arresting him. A detective officer arrived from Australia by the following mail, and the prisoner having been identified, was, after preliminary examination, duly handed over to the detective, who left for Australia with his prisoner in the Brisbane on Sunday the 10th instant.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

Recent events at Acheen have proved that we were correct in stating that Colonel Pel, the present Commander of the Dutch forces at Acheen, would probably follow a vigorous policy and attack the Achinese in their strongholds. A rapid succession of decisive strokes is, according to our opinion, the only course that can be followed with any chance of success and the late inundations at Acheen no doubt compelled Colonel Pel to defer the execution of his "plan de campagne" until the close of last year. The various states on the North and East Coast, although some of them may accept the terms which ensure them the privilege of being exempted from the blockade, will not consider themselves in reality under N-therlands supremacy, until the Chiefs at Acheen Proper have been subdued, or their forces have been completely routed.

On the 31st ultimo an attack was directed against Longbattah, where the Achinese have been concentrating their forces, and, after a most determined resistance, the attack was completely successful.

The Dutch captured 8 stockades and several pieces of cannon, and if this "coup" is only rapidly followed by no other victories of an equally telling nature, we may soon hope to see the termination of the War.

The loss of the Dutch amounted to about 20 killed and 60 wounded, whereas the Achinese loss in killed exceeded 170; the number of their wounded cannot be estimated but must have been very considerable.

On the 4th instant South Longbatta was taken possession of by the Dutch with the trifling loss of a few wounded. Nevertheless we hear that bodies of Achinese still harass the Dutch outposts.

The health of the troops was slightly improving, and we are credibly informed that negociations are pending with the important state Pedir, [adjacent to Acheen Proper] hitherto considered to be one of the most hostile states.—*Penang Gazette,* Jan. 14.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

TREASURE TROVE AT ROME.

(TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, Dec. 27.

Simultaneously with the delineation of the "ruling plan" for the transformation of the Ecclesiastical Medieval city of Rome into the modern capital of an United Italy, the Roman Municipality established an Archæological Commission to watch over the interests of science and art wherever the new building operations might be prejudicial to them. As the appointment of the members of the Commission rested with the Municipality, altogether] apart from and independent of the Italian Government, those archæologists whose political convictions were in favour of the old state of things felt no hesitation in taking part in it, and thus all the leading men—the Visconti, De Rossi, Lanciani, Rosss, Vetelleschi, and others—were brought together. They set to work with great energy, divided the city into sections, appointed an overseer to each, and wherever, for whatever purpose the modern level was disturbed, men were set to watch for any discoveries, whether of portions of ancient edifices as objects of antiquity, and immediately report them to the Commission. Whether the land to be built upon belonged to the Municipality or, through expropriation, to the Government, all rights regarding objects discovered were reserved; and when the land was the property of private owners, the law prohibiting the export of ancient statues which might be found, and giving a priority of right to purchase to the authorities, was put in force. At the same time, also, power was given to the Commission to temporarily suspend the building operations on private property wherever important discoveries, of whatever nature, might necessitate more complete exploration.

The accumulation which covers the level of the ancient city has always proved rich in spoils, and great anticipations were formed as to the possible result of the measures adopted; but three years have passed without any very important discovery being made, apart, of course, from the excavations purposely undertaken on the Forum, in the Baths of Caracalla, the Colosseum, and other places, and even they have been singularly barren of sculpture of any particular value. Fragments of statues—mutilated heads, battered torsos, hands, feet, broken arms and legs, and pieces of drapery without number—have been found. Upon the Esquiline, an old boundary wall was discovered entirely built of pieces of ancient sculpture, statues, busts, and *bassirilievi*, which had been smashed to pieces for the purpose; but with the exception of a few works which can scarcely be called more than interesting, no really valuable additions have been made to the art treasures of Rome. Had I written a week ago upon the results of the excavations, my opinion, consequent upon the foundations of the new city upon the Esquiline, and the alterations going forward in the old city on the Campus Martius, all jealously watched over by the Commission, I should have added, there seems but little probability of any statue being discovered. At least until the almost virgin district around the Portici of Octavia, buried in a network of squalid streets, is explored. Almost every spot available for excavation has been ransacked for sculpture at one time or another since the middle of the fifteenth century. The hundreds of statues in the Vatican, Capitoline, and Lateran Museums, the Greco-Roman collections in the Louvre, in the British Museum, and in the museums in the other chief cities of Italy and throughout Europe, the contents of the many private collections in Rome and elsewhere, show, when taken together, what a world of art has been discovered since that time; and when we also consider the revelations made by the many lime-kilns discovered in Rome, with fragments of sculpture lying around them, proving that hundreds, if not thousands, of statues, many of them priceless works of Greek art were burnt into lime to provide mortar for the modern city, we might almost conclude that there is little chance of anything else being found.

But there appears to be no limit to the wealth of art buried beneath the ruins of the ancient city. On Tuesday last some of the workmen employed in clearing away a quantity of fallen walls and *debris*, for the purpose of levelling the newly marked out streets upon the Esquiline, split off a mass of earth with their wedges, and as it fell, out rolled a female head of great beauty. The cleanness of the fracture across the neck, and the indications that the place had never been disturbed since ruin covered it, at once aroused expectations of finding the remainder of the statue or bust, whichever it might be. The Archæ-logical Commission immediately set its men to work, and within a short time a second head—the portrait of a man—was found, then the beautiful nude body of the first, and directly afterwards its legs and plinth. A new Venus of the purest Parian marble had been discovered. By this time it was dusk, but the men had become too excited to think of leaving off. Of their own accord they got torches, and continuing their work on into the night, found a bust of Commodus altogether unique in art.

On the following morning a draped female portrait statue, broken across a little above the knees but without the head and neck, which had been sculptured separately, to fit into the drapery, was first discovered; and then two statues of Tritons, as far as the human portions of the monsters were concerned—that is, down to the hips. They had not been broken off at that point, but were terminated in such a manner as would lead to the inference that the tails were originally of bronze. Next the head of another Venus was found, and immediately afterwards a considerable portion of a semi colossal statue of Bacchus, which would also seem to have been formed of different materials. The portion discovered consists of the head, the right arm, and the whole of the front of the body down to the hips. The back was evidently cut away at the time when the work was sculptured, in order to fit it into the drapery, which was probably of bronze. The left arm, broken off at the shoulder, has not yet been found. On Thursday morning a second draped female statue was discovered, of which, like the first, the head and neck were sculptured separately, to fit into the drapery; then two male legs, which, from the similarity of the marble to that of the head found on the first day, probably formed parts of the same statue; and lastly, so far as the excavation has been carried, the heads of the two draped female statues—in all, six statues, a bust of Commodus, a head of Venus, and a male portrait head and two legs, apparently portions of the same statue.

The gem of these pieces of sculpture, all found together within the space of a few square yards, is the Venus, as it is called. Its only claim, however, to be considered a representation of the Paphian divinity consists, like that of the Capitoline Venus, in its being perfectly nude; but instead of being a statue of a fully developed woman, it is that of a lovely girl of 17. To use the words applied by Winkelmann to the Venus de Medici, "it is like a lovely rosebud bursting into bloom" and might not inappropriately be called a Psyche, did not the style of art suggest an earlier period than the date of the fable. She stands with both feet upon the ground and close together, the left a couple of inches further back, with the heel very slightly raised. A moment before she was erect, but she has dropped into an easier position, with the left knee bent forward and inwards against the right. Her left hand is resting on the knot of hair at the back of her head, while her right holds the fillet she has already passed several times round it. In doing this she has swayed a little over and down to the right, bringing the left side forward. The shoulders are well set back, and the face is turned to the right and a little downwards, showing from the front a not quite three quarter view. The result of this action is the most beautiful flow of line from every point of view. The modelling is perfect, the contours have that delicious softness given by the gradually-increasing fulness of approaching development, together with all the purity, charm, and sweetness of youth, virginity, and innocence. Altogether it is the most perfect representation of pure, unconscious girlhood I have ever beheld. On the ground at her right is what appears to be a perfume box, ornamented with flowers like daisies, and upon it a slender kind of balustre, upon which her drapery has been thrown. This, of course, serves as the support to the statue, but does not intrude as closely upon the leg as the vase and drapery which support the Capitoline Venus. I may be somewhat unduly impressed by the first sight of this "thing of beauty," but I am inclined to think that it will take rank above the Mediecean Venus. Judging from the execution, which is slightly unequal, and which, though good, is inferior to the beauty of the conception and modelling, there can be little doubt that the statue is a copy, but from a masterpiece. The marble, as I have said, is Parian of the rarest quality. The statue is broken across the neck, below the left knee, from the right knee, and above the left ankle. The nose is slightly broken at the tip, and the right arm has not yet been found.

The bust of Commodus is in every way a most remarkable work. It is, in reality, half a statue, with both arms; but it is hollowed out at the back as busts are, and stands upon a pedestal. He is represented as Hercules, draped in the skin of the Nemæan Lion. The upper jaw rests upon the head, and projects forward like the peak of a helmet. The fore paws are knotted together upon the breast, and one of the hind paws hangs over the left arm, in the right hand he holds the club, resting upon his shoulder, and in the left the apples of the Hesperides. The pedestal, which though broken into several pieces, was carved out of the same block as the statue being distinct from it, at least until the almost virgin district around the Portici of Octavia, buried in a network of squalid streets, is explored. Almost every spot available for excavation has been ransacked for sculpture at one time or another since the middle of the fifteenth century. The hundreds of statues in the Vatican, Capitoline, and Lateran Museums, the Greco-Roman collections in the Louvre, in the British Museum, and in the museums in the other chief cities of Italy and throughout Europe, the contents of the many private collections in Rome and elsewhere, show, when taken together, what a world of art has been discovered since that time; and when we also consider the revelations made by the many lime-kilns discovered in Rome, with fragments of sculpture lying around them, proving that hundreds, if not thousands, of statues, many of them priceless works of Greek art were burnt into lime to provide mortar for the modern city, we might almost conclude that there is little chance of anything else being found.

But there appears to be no limit to the wealth of art buried beneath the ruins of the ancient city. On Tuesday last some of the workmen employed in clearing away a quantity of fallen walls and *debris*, for the purpose of levelling the newly marked out streets upon the Esquiline, split off a mass of earth with their wedges, and as it fell, out rolled a female head of great beauty. The cleanness of the fracture across the neck, and the indications that the place had never been disturbed since ruin covered it, at once aroused expectations of finding the remainder of the statue or bust, whichever it might be. The Archæ-logical Commission immediately set its men to work, and within a short time a second head—the portrait of a man—was found, then the beautiful nude body of the first, and directly afterwards its legs and plinth. A new Venus of the purest Parian marble had been discovered. By this time it was dusk, but the men had become too excited to think of leaving off. Of their own accord they got torches, and continuing their work on into the night, found a bust of Commodus altogether unique in art.

On the following morning a draped female portrait statue, broken across a little above the knees but without the head and neck, which had been sculptured separately, to fit into the drapery, was first discovered; and then two statues of Tritons, as far as the human portions of the monsters were concerned—that is, down to the hips. They had not been broken off at that point, but were terminated in such a manner as would lead to the inference that the tails were originally of bronze. Next the head of another Venus was found, and immediately afterwards a considerable portion of a semi colossal statue of Bacchus, which would also seem to have been formed of different materials. The portion discovered consists of the head, the right arm, and the whole of the front of the body down to the hips. The back was evidently cut away at the time when the work was sculptured, in order to fit it into the drapery, which was probably of bronze. The left arm, broken off at the shoulder, has not yet been found. On Thursday morning a second draped female statue was discovered, of which, like the first, the head and neck were sculptured separately, to fit into the drapery; then two male legs, which, from the similarity of the marble to that of the head found on the first day, probably formed parts of the same statue; and lastly, so far as the excavation has been carried, the heads of the two

A PROFESSOR OF CONVERSATION.

Boswell relates that Johnson used to say the happiest conversation is that of which nothing is distinctly remembered but a general effect of pleasing impression. It is almost universally admitted nowadays that even that humble effect has passed away, and that the guests of drawing or dining rooms are, as a rule, dull and stupid. It is no use stopping to inquire why it is so, although there is no reason for the melancholy fact. There are, however, bright prospects for us in the future. We have only to take a trip to Paris, and there is a gentleman there—nay, more, a Baron—whose pupils, after a short intercourse with him and the deposition of a small fee, will be able, after future successes, to address him, "We are now able,

"'Formed by thy converse, happily to steer
"'From grave to gay, from lively to severe.'"

For the Baron H. has the honour to announce, through the French papers, that he is now in Paris, and that, being endowed with a remarkable talent for conversation, which has been nurtured by the profoundest study—a rare combination in these days—and having amassed, in his frequent and varied travels, a fund of instructive and interesting observations, he is enabled to place his talents at the disposal of those masters and mistresses of houses who are much exercised at being unable to converse fluently. The Baron will either impart his instruction abroad or at home. His drawing-room is open to subscribers twice a day, and is the rendezvous of a select circle, the nobility declines to dine out more than three nights a week. He charges 20f. for dinner, but the evening party afterwards is not included in the programme, which lets in a fierce light on Baron's sagacity. Separate arrangements must be made for puns and *jeux de mots.* The Baron will also supply guests, suitably attired, who will sustain and vary the conversation, when those who employ them do not care to take the trouble to make replies or observations. Can these be the ancient "Adelphi guests" who have so mysteriously disappeared? And these guests will be young people to be charmingly arranged in the sculptor's attitude be hired of friends by foreigners, or persons not in society. How willingly would the late Mr. Thackeray have paid his subscription to the amiable Baron, and how much the world has lost by his not living to do so.—*Globe.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success. It is superior to every other Cocoa in the market. Rich in solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, Maravilla Cocoa must above all others, please. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufactur-rs in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers nd others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE "FREDERICK" SUIT.

(*Spectator.*)

We should not wonder if the ultimate result of the verdict in the "Frederick" case just decided in the Probate Court were to produce a great crop of interesting law-suits. Lawyers, of course, remembered the precedents, but we doubt if the public had previously been made so clearly aware that a marriage can be established in this country by proof other than the production of registers, or certificates, or other indisputable documentary evidence, and after long endurance by the claimants of suspicion of illegitimacy. Indeed the very existence of a Court empowered to investigate and decide upon questions of legitimacy is known to few outside the educated classes, and to them mainly by the proceedings in that interminable 'Shedden" case, and the legal value of moral presumption as supplementary evidence is scarcely understood. A novelist who had devised such a plot as the history of this "Frederick" claim, and given victory to his hero through such a trial, would we suspect have been called sensational by the critics, and have either been told that he should have submitted his story to counsel of repute before he ventured to bring it before the world; or, if the story were a good one, charitably reminded that even Scott, who was himself a Sheriff, in "Guy Mannering" makes Mr. Pleydell, Bertram's counsel, in committing Glossin, assume all the power of the Bench before which he was pleading. In the year 1748 a son, whose legitimacy is not disputed, was born to Sir Charles Frederick, Surveyor-General of Ordnance, a baronet, and a man of considerable property and standing. This son was named Charles Frederick, and after a wild and expensive life in the Guards, obtained a Captain's commission in the East India Company's service, and in 1777 went to Bombay. In that Presidency he served with some distinction, and ultimately died a Colonel, in favour with the India House, in 1791, during the last campaign against Hyder Ali. In 1773, however he being then an almost penniless man, with a stained though not tainted reputation, had eloped with Martha Rigden, daughter of a small brewer and maltster named Benjamin Rigden, a man apparently of some means, but no standing, and taken her with him to Bombay, where she was very popular, and universally understood to be Captain Frederick's wife. Her own family, however, whether from knowledge of facts, or from the deep distrust with which women who elope are often regarded by their relatives, doubted the marriage, which indeed was denied in 1776 by an uncle William Rigden, in a letter which deserves quotation—

"Canterbury, July 1, 1776.

"Dear Patty,—Your husband, as you stile him (though members of your family, as well as myself, think you are not married) have both of you laid your heads together to withdraw me by flattering me with having a soft, tender heart. If as soft as oyle, you have done enough to make it as hard as marble. Consider your conduct for the three last years past. You know the solemn promises you are under with Ouguin [presumably cousin]. You left all your friends, and became a companion to one of the greatest rakes in the kingdom, one who has almost ruined his father, and contracted such debts as he is forced to fly his country, and must never see England any more. By him you have had two children, which I am afraid are illegitimate. All this has been done in secret to me till a month ago. You are now by your brother's talk assisting to do as your reputed husband has done—that is, to rob your family of what money you can. But, Patty, you may be assured I will not be robbed of any money for you to undertake such an enterprise. You may take this as an absolute denial that I will not raise any money. You may sell your annuity, and do what you please, but especially as the only surviving members of it gave a contradictory accounts of Captain (then Colonel) Charles Frederick's letter about marriage in Bombay. They said at one time that he refused to marry, at another that he prefused to go through a second ceremony. As to the alleged evidence in the register, registers were carelessly kept in those days, it was the object of Captain Charles Frederick to keep the marriage a secret,—to which end he may very well have asked Mr. Duckworth to delay an entry, which on Mr. Duckworth's subsequent and the speedy departure for India as a chaplain was forgotten,—and the certificate was most carefully guarded for nearly a century, so carefully that while it was copied in 1776 and shown in the India House in 1793, it was in existence so late as 1870. If evidence like this were to be rejected no marriage of the last century could be considered safe; while one bit of evidence was produced which though only moral probably weighed heavily with all but the most strictly legal proof. Mrs. Frederick remained in India during an absence of her husband in Europe, and suspected him, apparently without reason, of infidelity to her. She thereupon wrote to her husband's father who had not recognised her, in terms of indignant expostulation—precisely the course which a wife might, and a mistress certainly would not have adopted. Her course, in fact from first to last was either that of a woman who had made a clandestine, but still probable marriage, or that of a daring adventuress who did not scruple not only to pass herself off as a wife, but to obtain money year after year from the East India Company by a forged document which a glance at the register of Stalisfield Church might any day expose. That character was utterly inconsistent with everything known of her, while to assume it successfully she must have won over her brother, who after her death had no reason whatever for putting his neck in a noose.

There is one, and only one, morsel of accidental evidence in this case which puzzles us, and seems to have escaped the attention of counsel on both sides. It is alleged that Captain Charles Frederick inserted the birth of his eldest child, a daughter in the *Annual Register* of 1774. The point is not of much importance amidst the mass of evidence, but the wording of this entry seems to show that it was not drawn up by the Captain who would hardly have misdescribed his own position. Martha Rigden or her brother might have made the mistake, but Captain Charles would never have described himself as the "Hon. Captain Frederick, son of Sir Charles Frederick."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPEAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
(London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ..... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. 12 Do. Do. 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)
Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,900,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Cornhill, Bow, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
FIRST QUALITY,
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons.
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts .....per doz. Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 " Pints..... " " 4 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	...Rs.	14 per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	...	... "	18 " "
Chateau Leoville	...	... "	22 " "
Chateau Lafite	...	... "	26 " "
STILL HOCKS—Lachrymimmer	...	... "	16 " "
Liebfraumilch	...	... "	20 " "
Steinwein	...	... "	20 " "
Marcobrunner	...	... "	25 " "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto			28 per case of 2 doz. pts.

Just landed ex Steamer Polina.
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Kemmelbier..... }
in cases of 3 dozen each.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st December 1874.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-